

STRUCTURE OF CANOPY

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the structure of a canopy, and more particularly, to the structure of a canopy which is firm, has an aesthetic appearance, and is used in various ways.

2. Description of the Related Art

In general, a simple sun shield or a simple house, that is, a canopy, in which a frame is set up to a predetermined height and a roof is covered over the frame to shield wind or sunshine outdoors, is widely used in camping areas, street events, or athletic meetings. The canopy is built by setting up pillars, connecting roof edge frames and roof center frames in a hinge type by using a plurality of connection blocks, covering the frames with roof cloth.

However, since the roof edge frames and the roof center frames are made of rods having the same length in an X structure, the appearance of the roof is flat, or a simple conic shape by installing a vertical rod at the center of the roof. Thus, the appearance is not aesthetic. Also, since the line of the edge of a roof is not distinctive, the roof cloth sags so that water drainage is not easy and the entire structure is weak.

Also, using the roof by extending it is difficult. When a user manipulates a snap button, a finger of the user may be damaged. Since ventilation of a roof is not smooth, air does not circulate well inside. Also, producing luxury products is difficult.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To solve the above and other problems, the present invention provides the structure of a canopy in a variety of shapes, by which the inner side surface and the center of the top end of a roof is made pointed without an additional vertical rod by using a difference in the length of rods. The structure of a canopy can be applied to a pyramid type roof, a slate (gable) type roof, a cross type roof, a cross-pyramid type roof, and a modified cross-pyramid type roof according to various shape and type of roofs. Thus, smooth drainage and aesthetic appearance are possible. Also, by

reinforcing the edge of a roof, smooth drainage is possible and the canopy is strong to an external force.

Also, the present invention provides the structure of a canopy by which a roof can be extended in multiple units of roofs and a user can conveniently use a key lever. Also, by forming a ventilating opening and a sunshield roof on the roof, air circulation inside the canopy is made smooth and temperature can be controlled. Further, products can be made luxury.

According to an aspect of the present invention, a structure of a canopy comprising a plurality of pillars erected on the ground, an end portion connection block fixed to an end portion of the pillar, a slide connection block capable of sliding along the pillar, a plurality of roof edge frames, each supporting an edge of a roof and including a first rod pivoting with respect to the end portion connection block of the pillar and a second rod pivoting with respect to the slide connection block, so that a center portion of the first and second rods pivots in X form capable of being hinge coupled, a plurality of roof center frames, each supporting a center portion of the roof and including a first rod pivoting with respect to the end portion connection block of the first rod of the roof edge frame and a second rod pivoting with respect to the end portion connection block of the second rod of the roof edge frame, so that a center portion of the first and second rods pivots in X form capable of being hinge coupled, a rod connection block connecting the roof edge frame and the roof center frame, an upper head connection block pivoting with respect to the first rod of each of the roof center frames to form an outer top end of the roof, a lower head connection block pivoting with respect to the second rod of each of the roof center frames to form an inner top end of the roof, and a roof cloth covering the roof edge frame and the roof center frame.

To make the upper head connection block disposed higher than the height of a horizontal level of the roof edge frame when the canopy is open, the rod of the roof center frame is longer than the rod of the roof edge frame and the first rod of the roof center frame is longer than the second rod of the roof center frame.

A corner facing the center of the roof is formed in a pyramid shape to improve outer appearance of the canopy and endure an outside force. To reinforce a corner formed to face the center of the roof, a corner reinforcement bar capable of being hinge coupled between the roof end connection block and the upper head connection block

Also, a ventilation hole is formed at a sharp center of the roof cloth. The upper head connection block protrudes upward by penetrating the ventilation hole. A double stepped sunshield roof where hinge type sunshield ribs are formed at the upper head connection block separated from the ventilation hole at a predetermined interval can be installed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIGS. 1A and 1B are perspective views illustrating the structure of a single unit canopy of a pyramid type roof according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2A is a perspective view illustrating the structure of a double unit canopy according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2B is a perspective view illustrating the structure of a multiunit canopy according to yet another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2C is a perspective view illustrating the structure of a multiunit canopy according to yet further another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2D is a view illustrating an example of an upper roof pillar of which height can be adjusted adopted in the present invention;

FIG. 2E is a sectional view illustrating an example of a round strap type snap button of a circular pipe adopted in the present invention;

FIG. 2F is a perspective view of the circular pipe of FIG. 2E;

FIG. 2G is a sectional view illustrating an example of a snap button of a rectangular pipe adopted in the present invention;

FIG. 2H is a perspective view of the rectangular pipe of FIG. 2G;

FIG. 2I is a sectional view illustrating another example of the snap button of a rectangular pipe adopted in the present invention;

FIG. 2J is a perspective view of the rectangular pipe of FIG. 2I;

FIG. 2K is a perspective view illustrating a fixed block adopted in a pillar of the present invention;

FIG. 2L is a sectional view illustrating the fixed block of FIG. 2K;

FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E are views illustrating the shapes of a canopy adopting the structure of the canopy according to the present invention and modified examples thereof;

FIG. 4A is an exploded perspective view illustrating an example of a pillar end
5 portion connection block of FIG. 1B;

FIG. 4B is a perspective view illustrating another example of an extendable pillar end portion connection block of FIG. 1B;

FIG. 4C is a sectional view illustrating an example of a head connection block of FIG. 1B;

FIG. 4D is a sectional view illustrating an example of a rod connection block of
10 FIG. 1B;

FIG. 4E is a sectional view illustrating an example of a state in which the connection block and the rod of FIG. 1B are coupled;

FIG. 5A is an exploded perspective view illustrating a preferred embodiment
15 of a key lever of a slide connection block of FIG.1B;

FIG. 5B is an exploded perspective view illustrating another preferred embodiment of the key lever of a slide connection block of FIG.1B;

FIG. 5C is a perspective view illustrating yet another preferred embodiment of the key lever of a slide connection block of FIG.1B;

FIGS. 6A and 6B are perspective view illustrating the structure of a single roof
20 canopy according to still yet further another preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. 7A, 7B, and 7C are perspective views illustrating the structure of connection of the first and second rods of the roof center frame of FIG. 6B and an
25 example of a truss (rods) adopted in the canopies of FIGS. 3A through 3E; and

FIGS. 8A and 8B are perspective views illustrating examples of a hinge type sunshield spokes of FIG. 6B.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIGS. 1A and 1B, the structure of a canopy according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention includes a pillar 1, a slide connection block 2, an end portion connection block 8, a roof edge frame 3, a roof center frame

4, a rod connection block 10, an upper head connection block 5, a lower head connection block 6, and a roof cloth 7.

The pillar 1 is erected from the ground to support the canopy of the present invention. The pillar 1 is vertically erected in a multiple number to support a roof
5 such that four pillars are installed for a single unit canopy as shown in FIG. 1B, minimum six pillars are installed for a double unit canopy as shown in FIG. 2A, and minimum eight pillars are installed for a three-unit canopy. Also, as shown in FIGS. 2B and 2C, for a four-unit canopy arranged in a square form, peripheral pillars are installed so that a total of eight pillars are installed while a center pillar is removed.

10 As shown in FIGS. 2B and 2C, the multiunit canopy where the center pillar is removed may be a single-roof multiunit canopy having a single roof 100 where four pointed small roofs are formed, as shown in FIG. 2B, or a double-roof multiunit canopy having a double roof 110 where roofs are formed double to constitute a single pointed large center roof, as shown in FIG. 2C.

15 The slide connection block 2 is formed to encompass the pillar 1 and capable of sliding up and down along the pillar 1. When the roof is unfolded, the slide connection block 2 slides up to a raised position and is not lowered by being hooked by a key lever included in the slide connection block 2.

20 When the roof is hinge folded, a user releases the key lever by pressing it so that the slide connection block 2 is freely lowered. Then the user gathers the pillars to hinge fold the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4.

Also, the roof edge frame 3 supporting the edge of the roof includes a first rod 31 and a second rod 32. The first rod 31 pivots around the end portion connection block 8 of the pillar 1 and the second rod 32 pivots around the side connection block
25 2, so that the center portion thereof pivots in X form and capable of being hinge folded. At least two pairs of the roof edge frame 3 are connected for one side of the roof and a plurality of the roof edge frames are formed (eight pairs in the drawing).

The roof center frame 4 supporting the center portion of the roof includes four pairs of a first rod 41 and a second rod 42. The first rod 41 pivots around a rod
30 connection block 9 of the first rod 31 of the roof edge frame 3. The second rod 42 pivots around the rod connection block 10 of the second rod 32 of the roof edge frame 3. Thus, the center portion of the first and second rods 41 and 42 pivots in X form and capable of being hinge folded.

When the roofs are unfolded, to make the height of the upper head connection block 5 higher than that of the roof edge frame 3, the rod of the roof center frame 4 is longer than the roof edge frame 3 and the first rod 41 of the roof center frame 4 is longer than the second rod 42, so that a roof top can be formed with no additional vertical rod at the center of the roof.

The upper head connection block 5 pivots around the first rod 41 of each of a plurality of the roof center frames 4, thus forming the outer top end of the roof. The lower head connection block 6 pivots around the second rod 42 of each of the four roof center frame 4, thus forming the inner top end of the roof.

The roof cloth 7 forms a sunshield cover covering the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4, which can drain rainwater during raining.

Thus, as shown in FIG. 1B, when the user widens a space between four pillars 1, the slide connection block 2 is raised. Also, an angle between the first and second rods 31 and 32 of the roof edge frame 3 narrows and the length thereof extends. Simultaneously, an angle between the first and second rods 41 and 42 of the roof center frame 4 connected to the roof edge frame 3 narrows and the length thereof extends. Since the first rod 41 of the roof center frame 4 is longer than the second rod 42 thereof, the upper head connection block 5 is raised higher than the roof edge frame 3.

Next, when the user widens a space between the pillar 1 at its maximum, the slide connection block 2 is not lowered by being hooked by the key lever. Accordingly, the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4 are fixed. When the user covers the roof cloth 7 over the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4, as shown in FIG. 1A, the canopy according to the present invention can be completed.

Then, when the user releases the key lever by pressing it to lower the slide connection block 2, the pillar 1 is closed to completely hinge fold the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4 so that volume is minimize and the canopy is easily kept and carried.

In the meantime, as shown in FIG. 2D, an upper roof column 120 penetrating the upper head connection block 5 and capable of sliding with respect to the upper head connection block 5 is installed on the lower head connection block 6. An elastic spring 121 is installed under the upper roof column 120 and inside a lower roof column 120-1 to be capable of adjusting height of the upper roof column 120.

To adjust displacement of the elastic spring 121, a rotary handle 122 can be rotatably installed at the lower head connection block 6, so that one end of the rotary handle 122 penetrates the elastic spring 121 and is fixed to an end portion of the elastic spring capable of freely rotating and, when the other end thereof rotates, a
5 nut 120-2 screw reciprocates with respect to the lower head connection block 6. However, as shown in FIG. 1B, the upper roof column 120 can be omitted.

As shown in FIGS. 2K and 2L, an S portion of the pillar 1 includes an inner pipe 1b inserted in an outer pipe 1a capable of sliding therein to adjust the height of the pillar 1. A key lever 133 elastically hooked in a through hole 1c formed in the
10 outer pipe 1a is installed at the inner pipe 1b. A fixing block 131 fixing the inner and outer pipes 1b and 1a is installed at the outer pipe 1a.

The key lever 133 may be a circular pipe snap button applied to the pillar 1 having a circular pipe shape according to use thereof, in which a spring 141 having a round strap shape is installed at a circular column type inner frame 140, as shown in
15 FIGS. 2E and 2F, or a rectangular pipe snap button applied to the pillar 1 having a rectangular pipe shape, in which a trigger type spring 151 (a U shape shown in FIGS. 2G and 2H and an L shape shown in FIGS. 2I and 2J) installed at a rectangular column type inner frame 150, as shown in FIGS. 2G, 2H, 2I, and 2J.

The round strap spring 141 shown in FIG. 2F is not necessary for the inner
20 frame 140. The spring 141 can be solely installed without the inner frame 140 at an installation position which is relatively shallow from the end portion of the pillar.

To prevent damage to a hand of a user, as shown in FIGS. 2K and 2L, the fixing block 131 includes a main body 132, the slide type key lever 133, an elastic spring 134, and a key lever handle 135. The main body 131 is an injection molding
25 block where a rail is formed. The slide type key lever 133 slides on the rail in the main body 131. The slide key lever 133 is a column type injection block of which a leading end portion penetrates the inner pipe 1b of the column 1 and is fixed there when the slide key lever 133 slides forward. The elastic spring 134 is inserted around a tailing end portion of the slide type key lever 133 and installed between a
30 fixing cap 136 and the slide type key lever 133, so that a restoration force is applied in a direction to advance the slide type key lever 133.

The key lever handle 135 is a handle having one end screw coupled or coupled to a screw hole formed in one side of the slide key lever 133 and the other end protruding from a slide hole 137 formed in one side of the main body 132. A

user moves the slide type key lever 133 backward so as to make the inner pipe 1b free.

Thus, the canopy is kept by inserting the inner pipe 1b into the outer pipe 1a of the pillar 1. When the canopy is to be used, the user pulls the inner pipe 1b and then the inner pipe 1b and the outer pipe 1a are automatically fixed by a key lever 133 penetrating the through hole due to the restoration force. To keep and disassemble the canopy, the user holding the key lever handle 135 moves the slide type key lever 133 backward so that the inner pipe 1b is made free to be inserted.

In the meantime, as shown in FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E, the structure of the canopy according to the present invention is not limited to a pyramid type roof adopting an "A" front truss shown in FIGS. 1A, 3A, and 3B, but a slate roof shown in FIG. 3B, a cross type roof shown in FIG. 3C, a cross-pyramid type roof shown in FIG. 3D, and a modified cross-pyramid type roof shown in FIG. 3E. Each of the center portions can be applied by modifying the center portions shown in FIGS. 7A, 7B, and 7C. To reinforce truss, a wire or a steel bar can be connected to around the upper end head block.

The slate roof of FIG. 3B is designed such that the rods of the high roof center frame at the center peak of FIG. 1B are assembled such that the front side surface and the rear side surface identically cross. The shape of the peak can vary by designing the vertical length and horizontal length of the roof edge frame the same or different from each other (in which "A" and "B" front truss can be applied).

The cross roof of FIG. 3C can be designed by exchanging and assembling the rods of the roof center frame at the left and right side surfaces in FIG. 3B. Thus, rain or snow can flow down toward the four corners from the central peak (in which "B" front truss of FIG. 3B can be applied).

The cross-pyramid roof of FIG. 3D can be designed by making the central peak, that is, the pipe of the roof center frame, quite high. Thus, the canopy can be used in an area having much snow or rain, (in which "B" front truss of FIG. 3B can be applied).

The modified cross-pyramid roof of FIG. 3E can be designed by removing the peak portion at the left and right side surfaces of FIG. 3D so as to maintain the height of the middle portion at the front and rear sides (in which "B" front truss of FIG. 3B can be applied).

In addition to the above examples, the structure of the canopy of the present invention can be applied to all canopies having a variety of shapes and types.

Also, in addition to the canopies shown in FIGS. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, and 3E, by installing two more pillars 1 and installing the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4 to be extended, two pairs of the upper head connection blocks 5 and the lower head connection block 6 are formed in two roof form.

In addition, as necessary, the pillar 1, the roof edge frame 3, and the roof center frame 4 can be further extended to form multiple units such as three units or four units.

As shown in FIG. 5A, the slide connection block 2 operated by indirectly pressing a slide key lever 101 to prevent a damage to a finger of a user includes a main body 12, the slide key lever 101, an elastic spring 30, and a key lever fixing tool 22.

That is, the main body 12 is an injection molding block where a cylindrical rail 20 is formed in a lower portion thereof. The slide key lever 101 is a column type injection block which is inserted in the rail 20 of the main body 12 capable of sliding. When the user presses the slide key lever 101 and slidingly advances the same, a leading end portion of the slide key lever 101 is inserted in a through hole 2a formed in the pillar 1.

Also, the elastic spring 30 is inserted around the leading end portion of the slide key lever 101 and installed between the main body 12 and the slide key lever 101. The elastic spring 30 generates a restoration force in a direction in which the slide key lever 101 is retreated.

The key lever fixing tool 22 is a latch caught by a hook groove 10a formed in the slide key lever 101. The key lever fixing tool 22 is a kind of stopper which is inserted in a vertical hole 101a formed in a fixing cap 101 covering and fixing the slide key lever 101 and descends by the weight thereof. The leading end portion of the key lever fixing tool 22 is caught by the hook groove 10a of the slide key lever 101 so that the key lever fixing tool 22 locks the slide key lever 101 in an advanced state.

Thus, when the user is to descend the slide connection block 2 hooked by the slide key lever 101, the key lever fixing tool 22 locking the side key lever 10 is lifted to make the slide key lever 101 move freely. As the slide key lever 101 retreats by the elastic spring 30, the leading end portion of the slide key lever 101 is separated

from the through hole 2a formed in the pillar 1. Then, the pillar 1 is separated from the slide connection block 2 so that the slide connection block 2 can freely descend.

When the slide connection block 2 is to be fixed to the pillar 1, the user pushes the rear end portion of the slide key lever 101 to insert the leading end portion of the slide key lever 101 into the through hole 2a of the pillar 1 so that the slide connection block 2 is fixed to the pillar 1. Then, to prevent retreat of the slide key lever 101, the key lever fixing tool 22 is naturally lowered by the weight thereof in the vertical hole 101a of the fixing cap 101 so as to be fixedly inserted.

As shown in FIG. 5B, the slide connection block 2 operated by indirectly pulling a key lever handle 10c to prevent a damage to a finger of a user includes the main body 12, the slide key lever 101, the elastic spring 30, and the key lever handle 10c.

That is, the main body 12 is an injection molding block where the cylindrical rail 20 is formed in a lower portion thereof. The slide key lever 101 is a column type injection block which is inserted in the rail 20 of the main body 12 capable of sliding. When the slide key lever 101 slidably advances, a leading end portion of the slide key lever 101 is inserted in the through hole 2a formed in the pillar 1.

Also, the elastic spring 30 is inserted around a rear end portion of the slide key lever 101 and installed between the fixing cap 101 and the slide key lever 101.

The elastic spring 30 generates a restoration force in a direction in which the slide key lever 101 advances.

The key lever handle 10c is a handle having one end screw coupled or fixed to a screw hole 10b formed in the side surface of the slide key lever 101 and the other end protruding from a slit 10d formed in a side surface of the main body 12.

The hinge of the pillar 1 is made free when a user retreats the slide key lever 101 in an advance state.

Thus, in order to descend the slide connection block 2 hooked by the slide key lever 101, the user pulls the key lever handle 10c to retreat the slide key lever 101 and the leading end portion of the slide key lever 101 is separated from the through hole 2a of the pillar 1. Thus, the locking between the pillar 1 and the slide connection block 2 is released so that the slide connection block 2 can be freely lowered.

As shown in FIG. 5C, as another preferred embodiment of a key lever for the slide connection block, the slide connection block 2 has a structure to prevent a

damage to a finger of a user by indirectly pressing a rotary key lever 70. The slide connection block 2 includes the main body 12, a rotary key lever 70, and an elastic spring 80.

That is, the main body 12 is an injection molding block where a guide plate 70a is formed at one side thereof. The rotary key lever 70 is a rotary plate type injection block which can pivot around a pivot shaft on the guide plate 70a of the main body 12. When the user raises the slide connection block 2 to open the canopy, the rotary key lever 70 is rotated by the elastic spring 80 and a tip portion at one side of the rotary key lever 70 is inserted in the through hole 2a formed in the pillar 1.

The elastic spring 80 is inserted around the other tip end portion of the rotary key lever 70 and installed between the main body 12 and the rotary key lever 70. The elastic spring 80 generates a restoration force in a direction in which the rotary key lever 70 is rotated.

Thus, in order to lower the slide connection block 2 hooked by the rotary key lever 70, the user presses a handle portion of the rotary key lever 10 to rotate the rotary key lever 10 in the reverse direction. Then, the tip end portion of the rotary key lever 70 is separated from the through hole 2a of the pillar 1. Thus, the locking between the pillar 1 and the slide connection block 2 is released so that the slide connection block 2 can be freely descend.

When the slide connection block 2 is to be fixed to the pillar 1, the user simply releases the handle portion of the rotary key lever 70 and the tip end portion of the rotary key lever 70 is pushed by the elastic spring 80 to be inserted in the through hole 2a of the pillar 1. Thus, the slide connection block 2 can be fixed to the pillar 1.

In addition to the above exemplified, various types of fixing means capable of locking the slide connection block 2 and the pillar 1 can be adopted within a range of the concept of technology of the present invention, which is easily modified or altered by one skilled in the present art.

The slide connection block 2, the end portion connection block 8, the first rod connection block 9, the second rod connection block 10, the upper head connection block 5, and the lower head connection block 6 are plastic injection structures or welding structures according to purposes. Also, according to the shape of the rod, an indented shape having a rectangular, square, circular, or oval shape is possible. If necessary, the block can be manufacture to have an open upper side. A variety

of embodiments can be manufacture as shown in FIGS. 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 5A, 5B, and 5C.

That is, as shown in FIG. 4A, an arm 34 is formed such that the first and second rods 31 and 32 are pivot coupled by a hinge shaft 33 penetrating a pin hole 31a formed in the first and second rods 31 and 32 and a pin hole 33a formed in the connection block.

Here, a spline groove having a corrugated shape are formed on an inner diametric surface of the pin hole 31a formed in the first rods 31 and 31 and the second rods 32 and 42. A spline protrusion having a corrugated shape corresponding to the spline groove 35a is formed on an outer surface of the hinge shaft 33 penetrating the pin hole 31a. During rotation of a hinge, a pin is rotated in the hinge where the hinge shaft 33 and the first rod 31 or the second rod 32 are connected. A cap or pin 36 is fixed to an end portion of the hinge shaft 33 to make coupling firm.

The pin hole 31a formed at the end portion of the first and second rods 31 and 32 is preferably formed by directly pressure punching the end portion of the first and second rods 31 and 32. As shown in FIG. 4A, the pin hole 31a is formed in a separate injection mold 35 and the pin hole 31a is formed at the first and second rods 31 and 32. Thus, the hinge shaft 33 penetrates the pin hole 31a of the injection mold 35 and the pin bole 31a of the first rod 31 or the second rod 32 so that the injection mold 35 and the first rod 31 or the second rod 32 can be firmly fixed by capping the end portion of the hinge shaft 33 using a pin or cap.

As shown in FIGS. 6A and 6B, in the structure of the canopy according to another preferred embodiment of the present invention, a ventilating opening 55 is formed at the sharp center of the roof cloth 7. The upper head connection block 5 protrudes upward by penetrating the ventilating opening 55. A hinged sunshield roof rib 51 is formed at the upper head connection block 5 separated a predetermined distance from the ventilating opening 55, so that a double storied sunshield roof 52 is installed.

The double storied sunshield roof 52 has a diameter greater than that of the ventilating opening 55 so that sunshine falling on the ventilating opening 55 can be completely shielded.

Accordingly, a user can keep the canopy by folding the frame using the hinge and opens the canopy by slightly widening the pillar 1, as shown in FIG. 6B. Then,

as shown in FIG. 6A, the canopy is completed by covering the completed double storied sunshield roof 52 with the roof cloth where the ventilating opening 55 is formed.

5 The sunshield roof rib 51 supporting the double storied sunshield roof 52, as shown in FIG. 6B, includes a radial sunshield roof rib 511 and a hinged sunshield roof rib 512. The radial sunshield roof rib 511 forms a frame for the sunshield roof 52 while the hinged sunshield roof rib 512 supports opening of the radial sunshield roof rib 511 when the frame is opened.

10 Also, the above two storied sunshield roof 52 can be installed as a double unit canopy by further installing two more pillars 1, the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4 to form two units of the upper head connection block 5 and the lower head connection block 6, four corner reinforcement bars 53 shown in FIG. 5B when the strength needs to be reinforced, and one more double storied sunshield roof 52. In addition to the above structure, if necessary, multiple units such as three units or
15 four units can be formed by further installing the pillar 1, the roof edge frame 3, the roof center frame 4, and the corner reinforcement bar 53.

As shown in FIGS. 7A, 7B, and 7C, the shape of the first rod 41, the second rod 42, and the third rod 53 of the roof center frame 4 of the hinged sunshield roof rib 512 of which one end pivots can be manufactured in various ways according to the
20 purpose or the strength of wind. As shown in FIG. 7A, the first rod 41 can pivot with respect to a slide bar which slides to push and erect the second rod 42. As shown in FIG. 7B, the second rod 42 can pivot with respect to the first rod 41 which slides to pull and erect the first rod 41. As shown in FIG. 7C, the first rod 41 and the second rod 42 can pivot crossing each other in "X" form. Also, the third rod 53 can be
25 included or excluded according to the strength or purpose.

Also, as shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B, the hinged sunshield roof rib 512 can be manufactured in a various shapes such as a linear, curved, or bent form. As shown in FIG. 8A, the hinged sunshield roof rib 512 is hinged at the central portion of the radial sunshield roof rib 511 or at the position deviated from the central portion. As
30 shown in FIG. 8B, both ends of the hinged sunshield roof rib 512 can pivot with respect to a pair of hinged sunshield roof ribs capable of sliding along the radial sunshield roof rib 511 or the first rod 41 or fixed and hinged thereto.

Thus, the roof edge frame 3 and the roof center frame 4 include rods having different lengths and various shapes, forming various shapes of a roof. Also, the

outer appearance of the roof can be improved, and the corner portion of the roof can be firmly supported.

Also, the roof can be easily formed into a multiunit. A damage to a user who manipulates the snap button 11 using the key lever can be prevented. Ventilation in the roof is smooth. Products can be made luxury and simultaneously internal air circulation is made smooth so that the temperature can be controlled.

For, example, although the preferred embodiment of the present invention is limited to the single and double units canopy, a variety of units of canopy is possible by connecting a plurality of units. The structure of a canopy according to the present invention can be adopted in various types of canopies such as a pyramid type roof, a slate (gable) type roof, a cross type roof, a cross-pyramid type roof, and a modified cross-pyramid type roof according to various shape and type of roofs. Thus, smooth ventilation and aesthetic appearance are possible.

Thus, the range of claiming rights in the present invention will not be determined within a range of the above detailed description, but should be limited by the following claims and the technical concept of the present invention.

As described above, in the structure of a canopy according to the present invention, the structure of a canopy can be adopted in various types of canopies such as a pyramid type roof, a slate (gable) type roof, a cross type roof, a cross-pyramid type roof, and a modified cross-pyramid type roof according to various shape and type of roofs. Thus, smooth drainage and aesthetic appearance are possible. Endurance and sustenance to an external force is improved by reinforcing the corner of the roof, if necessary, A user is kept safe from a damage occurring during use of the key lever. By forming a ventilation opening and two storied sunshield roof at the roof, internal ventilation is made smooth and an increase in temperature can be prevented. Products can be made luxury. Also, since the ventilation opening and the two storied sunshield roof can be removed, the canopy can be used in two purposes according to the season and temperature under various circumstances.